

Motor Vehicle Safety

Vehicle Accidents are the #3

ProfilesPOV: - E4 -E5

- 21-24

- Fri-Sat

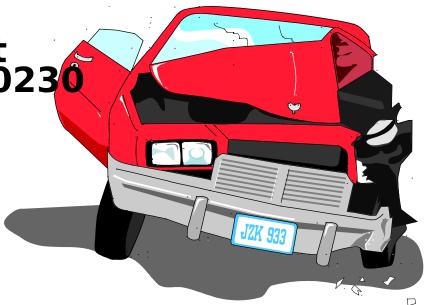
- 2230-023

AMV: - **E3-E5**

- 19-28 Yrs

- Mon-Fri

- 0720-1600



Leading Causes of Severe Injury and Dea

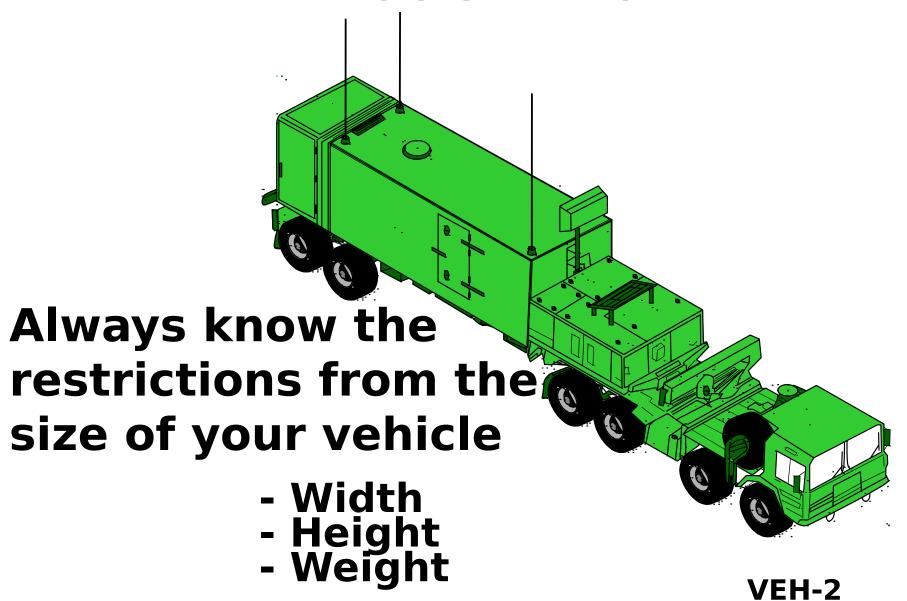
- High Risk Behavior

Analysis: - Violation of Standards
- Low Ability to Recognize Hazards
- Underestimate Personal Risk

- Overestimate Ability

VEH-1

HAZARD RECOGNITION



HAZARD RECOGNITION

Always remember:

Safe Stopping Distance

Safe Following: 2 Sec_

1 sec Nite

1 sec Fog/Poor Visibility 1 sec Wet Pavement

2 sec Tailgated 2 sec Towing Trailer

Risk Factors Age include: Seatbelts







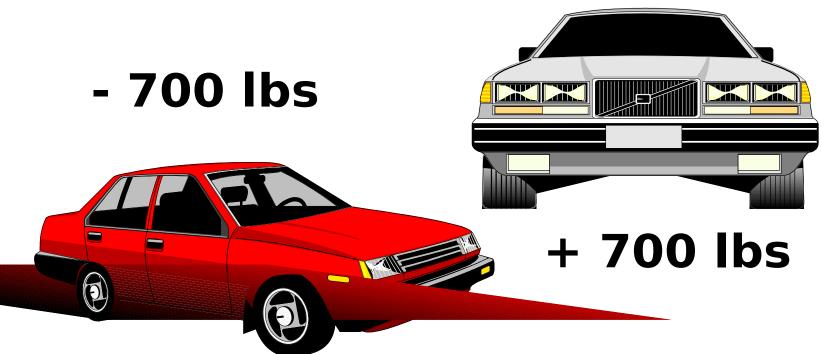
Reduces your risk 42%

SEAT BELT



Using Air Bags reduces your risk another 47% that's 89% reduced

Vehicle Size:



75% Decrease in Fatality Risk



NOT Drinking Reduces your Risk of Fatality

by
91.5%

Fatigue:



A Good Nights Rest and Breaks While Driving Reduce your Risk by 12%

Locations:

1 km

Interstate versus Rural 2-Lane Roads

Reduces Your Risk by 12%

Normal Speeds versus High Speeds on th

Interstate reduces Your Risk by as much as 30%!



Standards

- AR 600-55
- Qualification Training
 Annual Sustainment Training
 Annual Check Rides
- Remedial Training
- **AR 385-55** Crew Rest
 - Ground Guides
 - Vehicle Marking
 - Accident Prevention

Risk Reduction Vehicle Operation

18 yrs old Intoxicated Unbelted = 100 X Avg Fatality Risk Light Vehicle Two Lane Road

- Follow Standards
- Use Defensive Driving Techniques
 Avoid High Risk Behavior
 Control Your Risk!



PREVENTION OF POV

• Privately owned vehicle (POV) accidents are consistently the number one killer of Army soldiers. Every 72 hours a soldier is killed in a POV accident. Can the chain of command do anything about soldiers being killed in off-duty POV accidents?

The answer is: WE CAN and WE MUST!



PREVENTION OF POV ACCIDENTS (CONT.)

• <u>Soldiers</u> have a duty to avoid unnecessary injury to themselves by using safety devices and equipment. When a violation occurs, commanders should consider a full range of possible actions before selecting the course of action to deal with the violation.



FACTORS THAT CAN REDUCE THE RISK OF AN ACCIDENT

- Training
- Safety restraint usage
- Counseling of traffic law offenders
- Enforcement
- Inspection and registration of POVs



TOOLBOX OF CONTROLS

- <u>Use the right tool</u> to reduce the risk of hazards that have killed soldiers in POV accidents.
- Since no single control can target all hazards or be guaranteed to be 100% effective, it is important to develop a program with a <u>variety of controls</u>.



SOME CONTORLS THAT HAVE WORKED IN UNITS

- Wind-down time, no PT prior to long weekend.
- Vehicle inspections at battalion level (administrative and mechanical) at a minimum, semi annual (spring and fall).
- Provide soldiers with important vehicle safety information.



MORE CONTROLS

- Enforce training on POV safety.
- Provide Video tapes and realistic training material (fatal vision goggles, etc.)
- Conduct seminars: Use dynamic, interesting discussion leaders (state police, MADD, emergency service personnel, fire department, etc.)



1998 SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

THE IMPAIRED DRIVER

• More Americans have died in alcoholrelated traffic crashes than in all the wars the United States has been involved in since our country was founded. NHTSA, 1996.



MORE STATISTICS

• In 1997, there were 2 alcohol-related traffic deaths per hour, 45 per day and 315 per week. That's the equivalent of 2 jetliners crashing week after week. NHTSA, 1997.

POV SAFETY AWARNESS

STILL MORE STATISTICS

• 16,189 People were killed in alcohol-related traffic crashes--an average of one every 32 minutes. These deaths constituted approximately 36.6 o/o of the total 41,967 total traffic fatalities. Source NHTSA, 1998.



CAN YOU BELIEVE IT, MORE STATISTICS

• During the period 1982-1997, approximately 333,586 persons lost their lives in alcohol-related traffic crashes. NHTSA 1997.



INSTALLATION TRAFFIC OFFENSES

- Improper Backing
- Hit and Run
- Failure to Yield
- Failure to Maintain Single lane of Travel



MORE INSTALLATION TRAFFIC OFFENCES

- Failure to Maintain Control
- Following to Close
- Failure to Judge Proper Distance/ Clearance



1999 INSTALLATION TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

- During the period 1 Jan 99-30 Sept 99, there were 159 Traffic Accidents. 11 of which were with injuries.
- **Twenty four accidents** has occurred on Missouri Ave alone.
- Primary cause is <u>inattentive driving</u>, <u>speeding</u>, and <u>following too close</u>.



US SPEEDING ANALYSIS

- Speeding was a factor in 28% of the fatal crashes that occurred on dry roads in 1998.
- 32% of those that occurred on wet roads.
- •Speeding was a factor in 55% of the fatal crashes that occurred when there was snow or slush on the road.
- •60 % of those that occurred on icv

POV SAFETY AWARNESS SPEEDING-RELATED FATALITIES

- In 1998, 20% of speeding drivers involved in fatal crashes had an invalid license at the time of the crash.
- Speeding was involved in almost onethird of the fatal crashes that occurred in construction/ maintenance zones in 1998.
- •In 1998, 85% of speeding-related fatalities occurred on roads that were not Interstate highways.

POV SAFETY AWARNESS

1998 SPEEDING-RELATED FATALITIES CONT.

- 14% were Interstate Highway
- •42% were Non-Interstate, Speed Limit under 55mph
- 40% were Non-Interstate, Speed Limit 55 mph and above
- 4% were Unknown Roadway Class or Unknown Speed Limit



CONCLUSION

• POV accidents most often occur off duty and post, outside the presence of Army supervision.

Commanders can provide direct influence through information, motivation, and guidance given to POV operators before they leave Army control.



Instructions

- Well that is the story.
- Good luck on the test!
- If you do not pass the examination please review this material again.
- More importantly than passing the examination is to take these lessons to heart and protect your life and the life of your family and friends.



For information and or recommendations for improvements contact the MANSCEN Safety Office at 102 Colorado Bldg. 631, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473, Telephone 573-596-0116 or FAX 573-596-0017